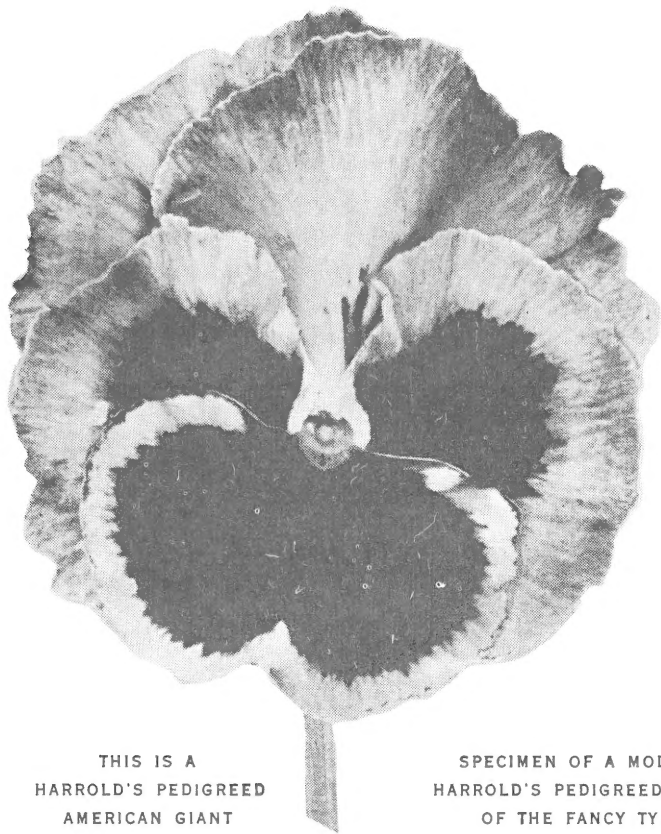


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

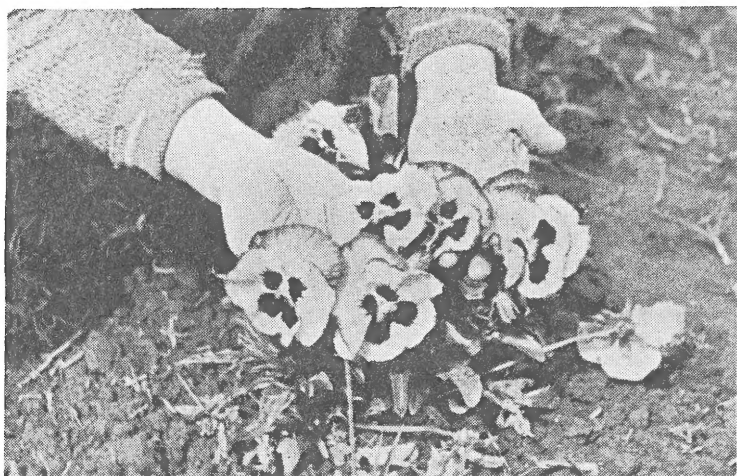


THIS IS A
HARROLD'S PEDIGREED
AMERICAN GIANT

SPECIMEN OF A MODERN
HARROLD'S PEDIGREED PANSY
OF THE FANCY TYPE.

Success With
MODERN PANSIES

BY
C. W. & M. E. HARROLD



**A HARROLD PEDIGREED PANSY
FREE FLOWERING - GIANT SIZE - ROBUST HABIT**

You've Selected Well

When you obtained these plants of Harrold's Pedigreed Strain Pansies from your local plantsman you selected the highest possible quality. The seeds from which these plants were grown are backed by 50 years of specialized breeding by America's oldest living Pansy specialist and one of the oldest Pansy seed growing firms in this country.

Your local plantsman has used great discrimination in electing to grow this nationally known line, selecting these varieties from the wide selection that it affords to best meet your local climatic needs and gardening preference. He has supplied much skill and care in preparing these plants for you so that they would give the best of satisfaction.

Two of the three basic requirements have been met. The seedsman has bred into the seed the ultimate in quality and your local plantsman has supplied the know-how and care to give you a good plant. There remains only the third condition; your situation and culture, to complete the ultimate result in Pansy enjoyment. It is the purpose of these cultural suggestions supplied here to make this a relatively simple procedure for you.

The Growing Situation

Good Modern Pansies like the Harrold's Pedigreed Strain varieties will do remarkably well under any reasonable garden situation. However, there are some growing conditions not related to the soil itself which makes for better success and they are well worth consideration in order that results will be more pleasing.

Despite old-fashioned ideas Modern Pansies ARE NOT shade-loving plants and if planted where shade is too heavy they will grow long, ill-shaped and bloom poorly, with small flowers. Possibly the ideal situation for Pansies is where they have full sunlight from early morning until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon; or where they have morning and evening sun and a little protection during the hot part of the day. Moving tree shade is acceptable or the shadow of a building if some sunlight strikes the bed for several hours at some time of the day. In these situations they will bloom well longer into the warm months and with care in watering and feeding will carry over the summer in all but the hottest localities.

Planting the bed in full sunlight is preferable to full shade and if mulched on the surface of the soil and given careful watering and feeding they will give a full seasons bloom under such situations. Our seed fields are all in open sun and years of such culture has developed strains that are more tolerant of heat than formerly.

Where possible plant where there is a free movement of air though it is best not to plant in a constantly windy situation. Beds adjoining a cement or masonry foundation, cement walks or drives or any other area that is bare and draws moisture from the soil will require more care on your part to see that the plants get enough water. Drainage in all cases should be good.

Preparing The Bed

Modern Pansies grow well in many types of garden soil, in fact it may be said that they do well in most good garden soils which have reasonable fertility, are reasonably of good texture and have good drainage. Where some little defect in the ideal soil is present the requirements are not so strict but that a suitable bed is easily built.

Fertility and structure are of prime importance too where good results are desired over a long blooming season. If soils are so tight as to bake hard the addition of humus in the form of manures (preferably cow), Peat Moss or compost will readily adjust this. These may all be freely spaded into the beds in substantial quantities. Use a bit of discretion in using fresh manures especially of the caustic types; sheep, goat, rabbit and poultry.

The addition of a liberal application of good bone meal to the Pansy bed before spading and working it in well is always desirable. Where animal manures and compost are not available the use of commercial fertilizers of the type of Vigoro will give pleasing results when used according to the compounders instructions. They will require application more frequently throughout the season and in all cases do not exceed the recommended useage.

An excellent tonic for Pansies, if one wishes to take the trouble, is the use of manure water for weekly sprinklings. Into a gunnysack place about half a bushel of cow manure - preferably fresh. Tie the top. Place in a keg or large can so that it may be covered with water. Allow to set for a day or two in water before using. In applying take half a sprinkling can of manure water and fill balance with tap water. Sprinkle the bed weekly with this mixture quite liberally and water in the normal way at other times. After using water from the keg refill and let set until next use. Manure in bag should be replaced about once a month.

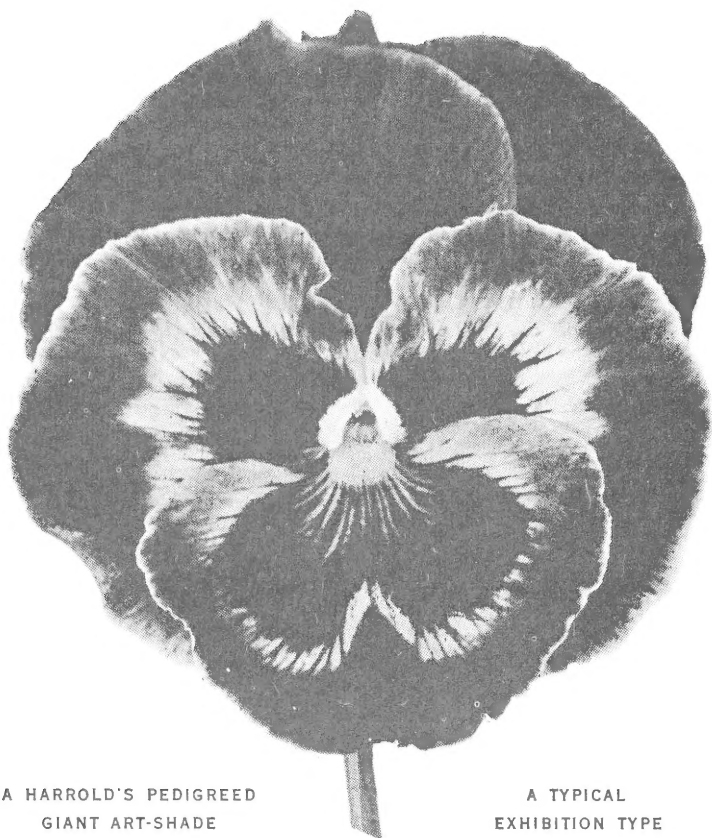
Remember that in the culture of Pansies, starting with the best available variety in a good specialist strain gives you the foundation to work from. Pansies feed heavily and require an abundant supply of fertility to give best results over a long period. This combined with reasonable attention to moisture requirements will assure the desired - even surprising results.

Setting The Plants

We are frequently asked how far to set Pansy plants apart. This will depend on the effect desired but usually a foot in each direction will result in a solid growth by mid-season. Set farther apart if a more individual display is desired. Also try setting a few Pansies in groups of 2 to half a dozen around among your other plants where a bright spot of color is desired. This is especially a desirable way to use them in the Rockery. Mass plantings are the most commonly seen and for this the Exhibition Type varieties are most showy. For the planting of small groups or where individual plants are set for a spot of color we suggest trial of the Fancy Type varieties.

In setting the plant see that it is set at exactly the same depth at which it was grown. Setting too shallow will develop a weak stemmed plant which will become ill-formed. If set too deep the plant will be retarded.

Use care in setting the root so that the root system will have an even distribution and is in well worked soil. Sealing the roots in with water is a proper procedure. First set the roots and firm the soil around them with your fingers. Then pour a cup or so of water around the plant closely so as to cause the soil to settle about the roots and make a contact that will assure a proper supply of moisture during



A HARROLD'S PEDIGREED
GIANT ART-SHADE

A TYPICAL
EXHIBITION TYPE

the difference in pansies

Pansies are not always just Pansies - there is a difference. There are two major types and many varieties of these. The Harrold's Pedigreed Strain line comprises 14 Original Harrold originations and 47 other varieties.

EXHIBITION TYPES: These are characterized by the small center blotch, usually three bands of color and huge size; sometimes up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches. In this group are Harrold's Pedigreed Giant Art-Shades; Harrold's Pedigreed Giants and several other fine mixtures. See illustration above for typical form and markings.

FANCY TYPES: Characterized by the large center blotch with but a single color contrast. Size is large with colors ranging in the deep shades. Harrold's Pedigreed American Giants; Harrold's Pedigreed Swiss Giants or Harrold's Improved Swiss are typical. See picture on front cover for typical flower form and marking.

SEPARATE COLORS: These are available in many shades.

the recovery period. Some gardeners add some water soluble nutrient to this water. You may do this if desired although we've not found it to be an essential.

When buying Pansy plants that are in bloom it may be best to remove all open bloom at time of transplanting. Any withered bloom or embryo seed-pods certainly should be removed and kept off the plant until it has become established in its new bed.

Seasonal Care Of Pansies

The successful planting of the bed is of course only the foundation for a long and enjoyable season for your Pansies. A few pointers followed with reasonable regularity will go far to making this season long.

Picking of old flowers and seed pods has been deemed by some gardeners a necessity. There is no doubt but that the removal of seed pods, after the flower withers is beneficial in that it makes available more of the food supply for the development of the other flowers that follow. It will bring more abundant flower production and enable the plant to maintain flower size longer. The high level of your fertility, applied at the time of making the bed or supplied in subsequent procedures, will determine to an extent just how desirable the picking of seed pods will be.

Another factor well worth mentioning is the progressive pruning of the plant as the season advances. Pansy plants will remain short and bunchy in full sunlight and when not too crowded. However, when set thick in shade or partial shade and when food supply starts to deplete the plants branches get longer and become less sightly. This may be controlled easily by picking flowers and when doing so take an end of the branch with it. Follow this mild pruning as the plant gets beyond desirable bounds and you'll always have shapely, well bloomed plants. Also the plants may be pruned back in late summer or fall to about 6 to 8 inches high, wintered over and you'll have a very fine early spring display the following year if given a light protection in winter where it is colder than 15 degrees above. No protection needed in the warmer climates.

We suggest the trial of a fall set bed of new seedlings to be wintered under a light mulch if needed for early spring bloom. In southern States Pansies may be handled as a winter blooming subject to the best advantage.

Mulching The Bed

SUMMER MULCH: This is desirable as it evens out the moisture, helps control weeds and affords protection for the surface roots. Horticultural Peat Moss is the easiest

to use although old manure, fibrous compost, rotted leaves, rotted straw, marsh hay or any other fibrous material that is free of weeds and easily obtainable can be used. Don't use sawdust unless very old and can be easily saturated with water.

WINTERING MULCH: When setting Pansy Plants in the fall a protective mulch will be desirable in climates where the temperature goes below 15 degrees above zero. The purpose of this mulch is not to prevent freezing but rather to even the temperature and prevent rapid freezing and thawing several times during the winter. It should not be applied until the ground has frozen and left on until the spring thaw. Apply very lightly when using straw, marsh hay or other such materials. When applied some leaves of the plants should be visible through the mulch. The best mulch is made by turning evergreen boughs up-side-down over the bed or laying open brush over the bed. In this manner Pansies will winter well in temperatures many degrees below zero. To successfully winter Pansies be sure that drainage is GOOD.

Watering Pansies

Pansies like a moist cool soil and will thrive best when some attention is given this need. In hot weather sprinkling will probably be needed each day. Best time is in early morning or late afternoon. If the latter do it early enough so that foliage will be reasonably dry by night as too much wetness at night may lead to foliage mildew in some localities.

Surface irrigation is satisfactory in some soils and not desirable in others. You'll have to determine this for yourself if you wish to use this method. Sprinkling is universally usable on Pansies and is therefore the preferred method.

Pests And Diseases

Pansies are subject to very few of either. Slugs and possibly cut-worms are the most common pests and are easily controlled with the commercially available baits for these pests. Late in the season in some localities red-spider may attack but usually they will give no trouble if the plant has enough food and moisture. Centrospora Leaf Spot is damaging sometimes in California and similar warm climates. It's control is spraying with Greenol or Mil-Du-Spra, 1 to 800. Incidentally, this has no relation to the scald spot that sometimes appears in winter and which the plant soon outgrows in new spring foliage.

The best prevention of disease and pest troubles is to keep the plant in a sturdy, firm state of growth through an adequate fertility and watering.

The Best Of Luck

We hope that this little booklet will lead you to such good results with your Harrold's Pedigreed Strain Pansies that their culture will become an annual occasion in your gardening routine. The grower from whom you obtained these plants will be glad to serve you each season with the best and latest variety selections and plants well grown for your climate. We are both interested in your success and enjoyment of Pansies.



this booklet presented by your local
harrold plant grower.

FREE IMPRINTING

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IMPRINTED HERE FREE

ECONOMICAL COST

On request at time of ordering seeds you are entitled to 20 of these booklets with each \$10.00 worth of Harrold's Pedigreed Strain Pansy seed purchased, without charge. You can have as many more as you wish at \$2.25 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000, also imprinted. Available only to growers of Harrold Originations.